VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

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No. 1 314] WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1805. [VOLUME XIX.

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IE SUBSCRIBER,

S to close his business in this place, as possible, is induced to offer for sale, VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.—

nt two story Dwelling House, 24 feet one room and a passage on the lower oms on the second floor, and two in the garret; a cellar with plank dwided into three apartments, one ooling; the yard inclosed with a brick fect high—the whole in good repair.—This situated near the Bell Tavern, on the leading to the Rock Landing, and is in- e Mutual Insurance Company against Fire e of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

unimproved half acre Lots, on Shocka Hill.

res Military Land in Kenhawa county, on s of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio ri- being part of a grant made to George Muse, n Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 2.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, con- ining 32,172¼ acres, the whole patented in my me, viz.

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Mont- gomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062¼ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stone.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the mouth of said creek.

530 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

[illegible] acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 16th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 9th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 17[illegible] in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,343 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of little Blue-Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of Holiday creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat-river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Eleazer A. Jenks,	Portland, (Maine.)
Mr. T. C. Cushing,	Salem, (Mas.)
Benjamin Russell, Esq.	Boston.
Office of the Courant,	Hartford, (Con.)
William Coleman, Esq.	New-York
Mr. Samuel Relf,	Philadelphia.
Mr J. Escavaille, Bryden's Coffee-House,	Baltimore.
Mr. Jacob Mountz,	City of Washington.
Messrs. Cooper & Gray,	Norfolk
Mr. Samuel Treat,	Portsmouth
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Mr. Abraham Hodge, Pr.	Halifax, N. C.
Mr. John S. Pasteur, Pr.	Newbern, N. C.
Editor of the Charleston Courier,	Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY the 22d Instant, will be SOLD, the

HOUSE and LOT

On Shokoe Hill, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Samuel Dobie.

THE terms of sale will be, one half cash, the remainder in two annual payments; to secure which, a deed of trust upon the property must be given by the purchaser.

eptdf THOMAS TAYLOR, & Co V. M.

Richmond, May 6, 1805.

I FOREWARN all persons from taking an assignment of two notes of hand I gave to Mr. Alexander Barker, the one payable the 13th day of the past March, for £. 10 some few shillings; on the back of which there is credit for twenty dollars:—The other note is for seventy pounds, payable the 25th day of December ensuing, as there is instituted in the county court of New-Kent a suit in chancery against me to stop the money for the payment of a claim of Judith Slaughter, the said Barker's wife's daughter.

ROBERT TURNER.

4th May, 1805.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER IV.

The manner in which the amendment to the constitution was carried thro' both Houses of Congress was no less extraordinary than the measure itself.—It affords an instructive and even an awful lesson; and the future preservation of the constitution demands that this gloomy scene should be committed to the contemplation of posterity. To record the proceedings upon that occasion I consider a sacred duty which I owe to my country; and in doing it I shall betray no trust, I shall not act the part of an informer. I disdain all connexion with the little band of republican aristocrats and demagogues; to me they have never disclosed the arcana of their political system; they have treated me as they treat all the northern members of Congress, with neglect if not with contempt; and all the important facts contained in this letter have long been the subject of general conversation at the seat of government.

Mr. Butler, a republican Senator from South Carolina, who warmly opposed the amendment, in a letter to the legislature of that state, observed, *that he had not been long in Senate since his last election before he perceived a combination among certain large states, unfair in itself and dangerous in its consequences to the rights of other states—they hold evening meetings to decide what shall prevail in the Senate, and no proposition can succeed which does not come from one of their party, &c.* Notwithstanding the respectability of Mr. Butler's character, and his long tried patriotism, let us hope for the honor of our country and the cause of liberty, that the warmth of his feelings, in relation to a particular measure, led him to give too deep a coloring to this melancholy picture.—Would to God I were not under the necessity of confirming his statement, so far as relates to the amendment; but that confirmation is inseparably connected with the justification of my own conduct. The resolution which was sent from the House to the Senate, contemplated no alteration of the constitution other than the mode of discrimination of the votes. It was soon found that the private sentiments of several of the ablest and most respectable republican member of the Senate were hostile to the measure. Some of them, however, were instructed to vote in its favor, and it was hoped that the others would yield to the popular sentiment in the states they represented. The minority constantly called for the consideration of the resolution from the House, but the majority for several weeks, refused to suffer it to be considered. The business was not yet sufficiently matured in "evening meetings." Of the final caucus on the subject I was informed. A letter from one of those members who are by some called leading ones, to another member of the Senate, notifying an evening meeting of the friends of the amendment, to devise ways and means for carrying it into effect at all events, in some form or other, was put into my hands by the gentleman to whom it was directed.—At this caucus the business was concluded by adding to the amendment that provision which I afterwards opposed, and it was also determined to take the question the next day before the Senate should rise. Here let it be remarked that there had been no regular debate upon the main question in the Senate, and that the additional proposition, in substance, had already been rejected, when proposed by a federal member. Two or three republican members dictated in caucus as the *sine qua non* of their voting for the amendment, this important addition and one of them afterwards observed publicly in my presence, that he had not only dictated it in caucus, but had given the leading republicans in the House to understand that the fate of the amendment depended upon its adoption, in that very form, as his veto would be put upon it should it be sent back to the Senate.—Thus it was virtually determined, in one of these *evening meetings*, that the representatives of the people, the state legislatures, and the people themselves, should sanction an alteration of the constitution in the precise form dictated by two or three men, and that every one who opposed it should be denounced as a federalist and apostate. The republicans in the House were told, in language too unequivocal to be misunderstood, that this was the arrangement, and that upon their conformity or opposition depended their future popularity. An unwavering and venerable republican member from Massachusetts exclaimed at the bar, when an adjournment was denied at the usual hour, *I cannot and will not be dragged along in this manner*, and left the House with indignation. As the question however was not taken that day, as we had repeatedly been told it should be, in consequence of the ardent opposition which myself and others deemed it our duty to make, by protracting the debate to a late hour at that night, that gentleman afterwards recorded his vote in opposition to the measure. A very respectable member from a middle state declared, that were the amendment in the precise form he wished it, he should never vote for it while it was attempted to carry it by such means. As almost every member of the majority who expressed his opinion disapproved of the additional proposition, it must be evident to every candid republican, from the simple statement of facts, which I have made, that the amendment, in its present form, was carried through both Houses by the undue influence of a few individuals, and by the combined operations of intrigue and terror. I was of an opinion that we ought not to disgrace ourselves by such a course of conduct, and that however desirable the amendment might be in some form or other, we ought to wait till it could be adopted in a fair and truly republican manner.

Connected with this subject, my conduct with respect to the nomination of President and Vice-President requires explanation. Early in the session it was determined by the self chosen few, who undertake to direct the public sentiment, that Gov. Clinton should be the next Vice-President, and that gentleman was informed that the unanimous voice of the members was in his favor, when, not ten of them had been consulted. Some difficulty being afterwards apprehended from the Pennsylvania delegation, a sub-caucus was held, and the representatives of that state reconciled to the measure; a general caucus was then called to ratify what the few had already accomplished. To such a state of things as Mr. Butler observed with respect to the amendment, *I could not and would not submit.* It is perfectly proper that any number of individuals, of the same political sentiments, should meet together and discuss any subject of general concern, with a view to promote an union of sentiment and action; but that members of the legislature, as such, should undertake to influence and dictate the people in their elections, is hostile to the very genius of republicanism. Let it not be understood that there were any objections on my part to the personal or political character of Mr. Clinton—but my conduct was influenced by various considerations, which it is unnecessary to detail to the public.

JAMES ELLIOT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 12.

SPANISH WAR DEBATE.

(*Concluded*)

At a late hour Mr Fox rose, and began by observing that it was the less necessary for him to occupy much of their attention, since the arguments urged by his honorable friend who moved the address remained completely unanswered; and the honorable and learned gentleman who had sat down, had not at all succeeded in overthrowing the doctrine laid down in the speech of his honorable friend who returned [illegible] him (Dr. Lawrence)—a speech not only replete with good sense, but what was far more valuable, with the most enlightened and liberal maxims of policy. But, what still father superseded the necessity of his going into any length of discussion was, that the honorable and learned gentleman had not, in the course of his reasoning, attempted to uphold the distinction betwixt a suspension of hostilities and a system of neutrality, by which we are to be placed in a more favorable situation, and enabled to take whatever advantages we thought proper, whenever a convenient opportunity offered itself. He confessed that the language he had heard on this subject from the right honorable gentleman who opened the discussion, and other gentlemen on the same side, struck him with astonishment. It was neither more or less than the language of gross fraud. When he heard the right of putting an end to neutrality asserted, just at that period when we could take the greatest advantage of the state with which the neutrality previously existed, he could not help considering it as altogether monstrous. He was happy to find the honorable and learned gentleman had not attempted to support such a doctrine as this, that we would be justified in entering into an implied agreement with another power, by which that power conceived itself safe from attack, merely with the purpose of renewing hostilities, at the moment when they were least expected. He was glad to find, at the same time, that the learned gentleman was not disposed to deny the existence of that agreement, with which some other gentlemen seemed so anxious either to deny altogether, or to misrepresent its nature and extent. He hoped the house would hear no more the idea of appearing to acquiesce in an arrangement, and afterwards disclaiming its existence, when some sinister or criminal purpose was to be promoted.—He had read in an ancient tragedy of one of the characters expressing a wish to Jupiter, that for the purpose of preventing the effects of deceit, man had been provided with two voices, the one for the utterance of truth and the other for the utterance of falsehood. If it had not, indeed, pleased the government of the world to form such an arrangement, but if there was not an actual difference of voice, there was an eternal difference of language, and if there was any dictionary for this language it would be important to have it understood, that to pass over was not to acquiesce in—that to wave the exercise of a right was merely to wait for the convenient moment to employ it with greater effect. If he had understood the honorable and learned gentleman, he confined his grounds of the war chiefly to two circumstances.—The first of these he had stiled the remote cause, and the armament in the Spanish ports he had described as the proximate cause of the renewal of hostilities. With respect to the remote cause of war he had no difficulty in saying, that if the treaty of Ildefonso was an offensive treaty, he had also a little hesitation in adding, that he did consider it in that light, its existence was unquestionably a clear ground of war against Spain.

The honorable and learned gentleman had stated, that this treaty was still more hostile to this country than the family compact, as the succours stipulated were to be given without any right to ask for explanation as to the grounds of the war in which they might happen to be employed. He was not quite sure that in the family compact there was an absolute clause to this effect, but certainly this peremptory power of demanding the succours had always been urged as one of the most powerful arguments against that treaty. However this might be, it was not very material to the present argument. But though he coincided entirely with the honorable and learned gentleman, as to the right of this country to compel Spain to renounce the treaty of Ildefonso, or to declare hostilities against her, he took up his grand objection to the conduct of ministers, in not coming to an immediate explanation on the subject as soon as ever hostilities were renewed between this country and France. Admitting our right to declare war, it became a question of policy whether some arrangements could not be formed by which the good understanding betwixt the two countries might be preserved. Such an arrangement, he confessed, appeared to him consistent with a liberal policy, and ministers appeared to have entertained a similar opinion. When war with France became inevitable, it was easy enough to see that Spain must, from her engagement with France, soon be brought into a disagreeable dilemma; and what he complained of was, that no steps were taken by ministers to make provision for the consequences. In the first letter of Lord Hawkesbury, he found our minister at Madrid, ordered to make the strictest enquiries respecting the views of the court of Spain, and afterwards it did not appear that he ever came to any explanation on the subject. An honorable member on the same bench, (Mr. Banks) had, in his speech, attempted to point out what were the relative duties of the two countries in rather a novel style. He had stated that frankness, openness and candour were required of Spain; that vigilance, circumspection and jealousy were the duty of this country. He confessed he had ever conceived that frankness was a quality which could only be mutual. If he wished others to be frank, we must be first frank ourselves. If we expected full and candid explanation, it was first incumbent on us to exhibit, in our own conduct, proofs of openness and integrity. These observations were founded, not on the laws of nations, or the customs of England, but in the constitution of things, and the laws of our being. Till he had perused the letters on the table, he had not conceived it possible that any lines but two could have been pursued.—The first was a determination for instant war. If, on the contrary, a different course was to be attempted, that no time would be lost while the disposition of the Spaniards remained amicable, to conclude any arrangement by which their neutrality might be preserved. What then was it that ministers had done to accomplish this most important object? In the month of June, Lord Hawkesbury had given our minister at Madrid no powers to form any arrangement; and five months elapsed during which nothing was done, and when that minister could not be ignorant that French intrigue would be sufficiently active in instigating Spain to act up to the terms of the subsidiary treaty. During all this period there is no communication made, no explanation authorised, no intelligence given to the Spanish Court of the [illegible] views and dispositions of our court. What was to be concluded, but that ministers believed that Spanish neutrality was intimately connected with the dictates of policy, but had left the whole matter wholly to chance, which every man of common sense saw to be full of difficulty and embarrassment? Not only do five months elapse without any remonstrance or explanation, but this silence is observed at a time when the hope of successful negociation was by far the most natural. Spain did not attempt to conceal her real situation. She disclosed the demands which France was making, and if we were unable to yield her assistance, she had at least a right to look for our advice for the establishment of her future relations with this country.

But what rendered the conduct of Ministers the more inexcusable was, that though they knew as far back as the 24th of September, and were again assured on the 24th of the same month, that a subsidiary treaty was actually negociating, they did not make even one effort to prevent such an arrangement from taking place. Under all these circumstances Spain was now attempted to be calumniated for commuting the treaty, by which a contingent was to be given for a subsidiary agreement. Much stress was also laid on calculations though the amount of the subsidy was greater than the amount which by the treaty of Ildefonso they had agreed to furnish France. This however, was nothing to the purpose. It was very material, so far as it respected France and Spain, though not this country and Spain. The question was, had or had not Spain reason to suppose that the commutation as the contingent for a sum of money would be more agreeable to this country? and she had not acted on the idea that the change would be desirable. Spain took the method of relieving herself from her embarrassments which appeared the most unexceptionable; and if Ministers here, who were apprised of the step she she was about to take, disapproved of it, why did they not remonstrate on the subject. But it was clear, from the language of Lord Hawkesbury, that he did not consider the commutation as in the least objectionable. In one of his dispatches he instructs Mr. Frere, that if on enquiry he finds that the court of Spain had determined on giving the contingent, immediately to demand his passport and quit Madrid; but that if he should find a proposition for a commutation treaty, he should take no steps on the occasion but report to his Court.—Was this not a decisive proof in what light Ministers viewed the commutation treaty? But now Spain was traduced for subsidising France. The honourable and learned gentleman had allowed, that ever since the family compact there was always a slender prospect of the continuance of peace with Spain, while hostilities existed between this country and France. He had even mentioned that the Administration of 1778 had been censured for not seeing and providing against such an event. He thanked God, that sooner or later the sentiments of opposition had full justice done, and he was happy that the opposition of 1805 had left future oppositions an example by which to form an estimate on this subject. He

certainly thought that the Administration of 1778 was very short sighted not to provide against the probability of a rupture with Spain. But how much more short sighted and culpable were Ministers now, when the great difference in the state of Spain was considered? Formerly the controul exercised was the controul of the Government of France over the government of Spain, but was not a controul arising from the wishes of the people or the apprehension of a French army taking Madrid. Now, it was the apprehension of being over-run by the French troops, that rendered every act of the Spanish Court absolutely dependent. Formerly, there might have been a presumption of a hostile mind. Now there was not the least room for such a suspicion. It was ridiculous to think of Spain wishing to share the conquests of France, or the glories of her chief.—The events which had lately happened in Europe, must, he hoped, have cured the inferior states of this mad ambition. But as Ministers must have foreseen the probability of a rupture, as they were apprised of the arrrangement of Spain to ward off this calamity by a subsidy to France; the question arose out of the extent of this pecuniary sacrifice.

Now it was saying nothing to say that its amount was larger than the amount of the contingent, because Spain, being forced to have recourse to this expedient, could not prevent this result from taking place. It was well known, that the person commuting a contingent for a sum of money, was, to a certain degree, at the mercy of him by whom the commutation is to be received. This was precisely the situation of Spain, but Spain could not in justice be blamed for a circumstance necessarily arising out of her dependent situation. The hon. gentleman, again expressing his indignation against the idea of keeping back grounds of offence, went on to comment on the agreement of the 28th of January, and confirmed by another letter of the 18th February, by which the payment of the subsidy to France was acquiesced in as a temporary expedient. It was true that M. Frere thought proper to deny that there was any agreement, and though it is pointively referred to in M Cevallos's letter, he says his only reason for not protesting against its existence was, that no part of his conversation countenanced the idea.—But surely, this was curious reason, that Mr. Frere, because he found M. Cevallo, labouring under an error, would take no trouble in correcting the mistake. M. Cevallos continues to believe in the existence of the agreement. M Andiaga expressly mentions its existence to Lord Hawkesbury, and his Lordship never drops a hint of there being no such arrangement. Was it fair, he asked, betwixt men, that such an agreement should have been understood to be in existence for a number of months, that the Spanish Court should have uniformly acted on it, and that when it suited our Ministers it should be denied. M. Cevallos, in his letters, asserts the existence of the agreement, and explains the two conditions on which it is to continue in force. As to the sale of prizes in the Spanish ports, there were no difference of opinion. The other respecting armaments was also acceded to, though certainly M. Cevallos contends, and not without great reason, that the armaments should refer to such as were meant to succour France, and to act hostilely against this country. Here the honorable member argued on the state of the enemy's preparations, which never could have excited serious apprehensions.—The armaments at Ferrol were quite inconsiderable. They never exceeded three sail of the line, only half manned. They were sufficiently fitted to convoy troops to Biscay, yet however absurd it might be represented, even Mr. Frere himself, who was not the most disposed to put a favourable construction on the views of the Court of Spain, allowed that this was their destination. The orders for sailing from the outer to the inner harbour, were given on the 7th of September, and on the 16th they were again ordered to be laid up in ordinary. Here then only nine days elapsed before every source of apprehension from these preparations was removed.—No man could seriously believe that Spain had hostile intentions. If any thing had been wanting to convince us of her pacific intentions, her conduct on this occasion ought to have removed all ground of suspicion. He condemned Ministers most warmly for issuing those orders which had produced such unpleasant and unfortunate consequences, which had plunged in war two countries having no cause of hostility to each other, without inquiry into the information which Admiral Cochrane had transmitted from Ferrol. He meant no reflection on the character of that gallant officer, but he had transmitted erroneous information both as to Carthagena and Cadiz, in none of which ports were the least symptoms of preparation. The pacific views of Spain were, indeed, manifest to all Europe, and it was the height of absurdity to talk of her armaments. It had been said by the learned gentleman (the master of Rolls) that the armament at Ferrol was at least mysterious, and remained so. On the contrary there appeared every reason to believe, that Spain considered that armament no violation of the existing agreement—and indeed, its being so speedily countenanced, most clearly evinced that it could never have been undertaken on any system of hostility to this country. With respect to that armament, however, Lord Harrowby, in his 2d letter, admits that it might be capable of satisfactory explanation, but might even be such as this country would approve its continuance. Much had been said about the refusal to communicate the treaty of subsidy, but in fact, from what appeared in the papers, no formal official demand of its communication had been made till October, just before Mr. Frere's departure from Madrid. Nor was this, in all probability, an accidental omission; for the circumstance had frequently been the subject of conversation, particularly on an occasion with the Prince of Peace, when the latter referred Mr. Frere to the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, M. Cevallos; and though Mr. Frere had resolved to demand a conference, in order to state the question to the Secretary, it seemed that no such conference ever took place. Nor was it perhaps matter of blame that the official demand of this communication was deferred, because Ministers might have seen that there was no immediate occasion for it.

They certainly have it in contemplation, on the recall of Mr. Frere, to send a person every way qualified for the station, Mr. Wellesley, to negociate on the whole state of our relations with Spain: and if, for the sake of avoiding prejudices that might have been hurtful to the success of any negociation in the hands of Mr. Frere, after the difference with the Prince of Peace, it surely would have been proper also to recall his brother, whose connection was calculated to keep alive those very prejudices which the recall of the former was intended to prevent. The demand of the treaty, however, was at last made officially just before Mr. Frere left Madrid, and at a time when it must have been manifest that war was resolved on; although indeed there was nothing in Lord Harrowby's instructions that authorized Mr. Frere, to leave Madrid; if in the first instance the claims he had been directed to insist on were not granted in all their extent. Besides, though not formally communicated, it was pretty evident that Ministers were acquainted with the terms of the treaty, and perhaps too from confidential communications by the Spanish government. Yet even the refusal of the communication of the treaty could not be considered a justification of the war, so far as the capture of the frigates was concerned, because that refusal was subsequent to the order which produced the capture. It was said, however, that at the period when that order was given, we would have been justified in going to war, and of course were justified in every measure that was short of war. In what light then was the capture of the frigates to be viewed—was it of war or precaution? If it was a precaution, it was to be remembered that there was a most important distinction between detention of property in our hands and an attack on the royal flag of another nation. In the one case property might be restored, but in the other an apology, perhaps of a humiliating kind, might be necessary to give satisfaction, not to mention the lamentable and unnecessary sacrifice of human lives. The measure, however, seemed to have been considered rather as an act of war than of precaution. What dreadful consequences then must follow, if on the alledged violation of a constructive agreement, loosely worded, actual war were to be commenced? If it was a measure of war, to that purpose instruct Mr. Frere to negociate on the footing of tranquility, still existing? To what purpose labor to prolong peace, when war was actually begun? It was like saying, when a man had already been hanged, let him still have a fair trial to see whether there was reason to hang or not. Indeed, there was something in this transaction that equalled in bad faith any of the most perfidious acts of the worst of governments in any age.

What instance, unreprobated and uncondemned by history, could be found to justify it?—Suppose that discussions existed between any government; that a public minister was directed to negociate for the removal of any obstacles that might disturb the existing tranquility: suppose that with much address he had prevailed upon the pride of the other government to submit to concessions, that he had brought them to a temper of conciliation; a post arrives from his court, and those with whom he had negociated, then imagining that they were to reap the fruit of their concessions, when, instead of the confirmation of peace, it is announced that acts of open hostility had been committed while negociations were going on upon the footing of actual tranquility. What must be the feelings of such a government? What could be thought of any public minister who could lead himself to such a scene of fraud and duplicity? Is it possible that any person in the rank of a gentleman could consent to play so unworthy a part? Yet, what was the fact here? Had not the Spanish frigates been captured, and was not Mr. Frere instructed to negociate as on the footing of uninterrupted peace, and to bring matters to an arrangement, altogether keeping out of view the hostilities committed? He had no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Frere must have been imposed upon when employed to carry on a negociation, concealing from Spain so important a fact as the capture of their frigates by an act of open hostility. What could have been the avail of any arrangement concluded while that fact was unknown? Must it not have broken up what had been done? Was it not, therefore, in itself nugatory, and to the Spaniards most insulting, to negociate with them, concealing so important a circumstance? Were similar treatment to be experienced by this country from an ambassador negociating in such a situation, it would be doubted whether the ambassador, to use a phrase of Mr. Frere, would escape away with impunity, from the more liberal spirit of the mob. Was there any good precedent for such a proceeding, and if there were any but those accursed precedents already alluded to, let it be pointed out? If it was as a measure of war then that the Spanish frigates were captured, it was in pursuance of a system of policy altogether irreconcilable to good faith. If it was as precaution, it was not a measure that partook of the nature of precaution, because measures of precaution were directed only against particular dangers, but the danger from the Spanish treasures or Spanish power, were dangers not existing at particular moments merely; but dangers of that sort that were to be removed not by precaution, but by war.

It appeared too as if ministers had some remorse for what they had done; for they gave private orders not to attack merchant ships carrying treasure or stores, though if it was necessary for our self-preservation to prevent stores and treasure reaching Spain in the King's ships, it was equally necessary to prevent their being conveyed in merchant's ships. What was called indulgence, therefore, was only a modification of what was felt to be unjust, in order to mitigate its odium. With respect to the necessity of declaration of war, though wars had been commenced without declaration, yet the best authorities stated it to be the most eligible to declare war first; and there was an instance at the commencement of that glorious war which began in 1702, that government then, by a public proclamation in the Gazette, ordered all ships seized and detained previous to the declaration of war to be released, as was stated in the Proclamation, "in pursuance of the laws of nations." There was only one more observation he had to make, and it was on the menace or caution to the opposition, not to damp the courage and zeal of the public, by censuring the conduct of government, or arraigning the justice of our cause! But if those on this side of the house were not convinced (and it was in a man's power to be convinced) of the wisdom of administration, or of the justice of the war, what were they to do? Were they to speak and vote against their opinion, to be silent, or to leave the house? Had not his majesty, by submitting the papers to their consideration, called for their fair unbiassed opinion; and such an opinion they were bound to give. The reputation of parliament was of the first importance to the public interest, and that reputation could only be maintained while parliament continued the faithful council of the king and the upright guardian of the state. What could tend more to damp the national spirit, and to make them question the resolves of Parliament, than a supposition that they did not speak or vote as they really thought, but were influenced by patriotic fears of making unfavorable impressions on the public mind? As, however, both in public and private life sincerity was the source of confidence, and in order to convince men of one's sincerity, it was necessary to be sincere, he conceived it his first duty to declare his real sentiments, and to lay before his majesty his real opinions. Thinking the administration culpable in the conduct of the negociation, and in the war with Spain, he saw no reason why he should not by his speech and by his vote express those sentiments, and therefore gave his hearty assent to the amendment.

NOTICE.

A PERSON well qualified to teach an English School, and the rudiments of Latin, may find an eligible situation in the ACADEMY of *Alexandria*. Satisfactory recommendations must be produced, and application made in person or by letter, to

A. HOLBROOK, *Teacher.*

April 27th, 1805. 4t

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1805.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	33s cash.
Wheat,	11s do.
Flour,	57s to 60s do.
Corn,	30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	48l to 50l do.
Iron,	33l to 36l do.
Whiskey,	3s9 to 4s do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

Mr. Elliot's letter in this day's Gazette will give those who are distant from the seat of action some idea of the manner in which public business is conducted at Washington. Randolph, Nicholson, and one or two others in the house, with two or three of the senate, are the people of the United States. They consult in caucus what measures shall be adopted, bring forward the measures, in the senate or house of representatives; and, *nolentes volentes*, right or wrong, the herd blindly adopt them. If the federalists oppose a destructive measure, the democrats are called on to unite against them; party spirit is roused, and by that spirit measures are often carried that would not be adopted were there no federalists in the house. Some of the democrats have had courage enough to vote as they thought justice and propriety required; but, generally speaking, they fear the consequence of opposing the will of their leaders; they cannot bear to be denounced, as they are sure to be by those leaders, and by the public democratic papers, as traitors to the cause of republicanism.

Let us consider our measure. The senate unanimously insisted on paying the witnesses summoned by judge Chase, as well as those summoned by the United States. Every principle of law, of reason and justice, dictates the payment. Were it otherwise, the house might turn out of office almost any they pleased of the judges by impeachment without trial: for if a judge is impeached who lives at a distance from the seat of government, so that the expence of trial will amount to from 5 to 10,000 dollars, let him be ever so innocent, he will prefer resigning, or, from inability to bear the expence, be compelled to it. But Mr. Randolph and Mr. Nicholson could not be contented with the expence and trouble Mr. Chase must have suffered, even if his witnesses were paid; he shall also pay his proportion of the expences of the suit, though proved innocent. But, (what we were about to observe) if Randolph had brought in his resolution for paying the witnesses of the judge, as well as those summoned in behalf of the United States, we do not believe but that the resolution would have been agreed to *unanimously* in the house. Finding they could not carry their point, *fairly*, and being determined the United States witnesses should receive their pay at all events, many of whom deserved great remuneration for sacrifices of time, of money, and possibly some other little sacrifices which in the new school are considered of trivial moment:—hence they proposed to pay them out of the *contingent fund of the house*. Now they might with equal *constitutionality* and propriety, have endeavored to pay them out of the *Mediterranean fund*, or the *war department*. Thus by this mean, spiteful, dirty trick, they hoped to carry their point. A majority of the members present agreed to it; but there was not a quorum of the house. Many however of the democrats revolted at the trick and opposed it. They saw madmen leading the blind, and wished to avoid the ditch. —Nelson was employed to bring forward this resolution: had Randolph and Nicholson spoken against it, declared it to be unconstitutional and improper, why the Cloptons, Claibornes, Clays and clodpoles would have said—Aye, verily we have no right to do it, and we will not.

Lucas gave the best reason of any of them why the United States should not pay the judge's witnesses.—Feefteen pro-a-nounce heem not geeltee—nineteen pro-a-nounce heem geelte—arnd, arz nineteen ees mo-ar dan feefteen, *therefore* de zhudge mus pay hees own weetnesses.—The inference is as regularly drawn as a horse is by a cart.

The will of Randolph, Nicholson and Breckenridge is the will of the people. It was the will of the people that governor Clinton should be vice-president of the United States; had it not been the will of these men, it had never been the will of the people. Was it because Mr. Clinton was the most fit, the most competent person to fill the vice-president's chair, that he was nominated by the directors of the public will? No. There are many others of that party far more competent. The nomination was secured by the mutual jealousies of the aspiring democrats then at the seat of government. They wanted to fill the office a man whom they could direct, and one from whose age and ambition they had nothing to fear. They knew there was no danger of his becoming and continuing president to the frustration of their own high hopes. There were many characters that would have been preferred had not the directors of the public will feared that the presidency would afterwards be obtained by the person whom they should order the people to make vice-president.

A Baltimore paper states that Mr. *Merry* and Mr. Madison are holding a correspondence on the subject of the right of the British to impress British born subjects who have since become American citizens. The substance of the dispute we suppose must be this. Conformably to the English laws no British born subject can expatriate himself: they are always liable to impressment: Having become American Citizens, we are bound to protect them as our native citizens. This we presume to be the dispute, and if Mr. Merry and Mr. Madison correspond these ten years, probably they will not agree.

A list of upwards of 1500 American seamen who have been impressed, is now in the secretary of state's office: but in all probability, a great part of these are in truth British subjects. In time of war when the press is great in British ports, the British born seamen who prefer, or who have for some time been in American employment, to prevent the risque of impressment, go before a magistrate in Norfolk, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and swear they were born in such a town in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, or elsewhere: this deposition they take to the collector of the port previous to sailing, who grants them a protection as *native* citizens. When they arrive in British ports, they are many of them detected, principally by their Irish, Scotch, Yorkshire or other provincial brogue, and are impressed: and the press gang knowing these practices, often take *native* American citizens from *suspicion*, and sometimes apparently without a sign of a cause.

The writer of this article arrived the winter before last at Spithead, Portsmouth, (Eng.) in a ship on board of which there were but two native Americans, except the captain, mates and passengers: having protections as *native* Americans, they all escaped impressment, tho' examined by the officers of two men of war, and once by the press gang at Cowes. The examination was not critical; had it been so, several would have been known by their dialect, and would have been taken. Now these detections happen so often, that they put but very little dependence on the protections. During several months stay at Liverpool scarcely was there a day in which there was not some altercation between the press gangs and the commanders of American vessels. The seamen are pressed; some of them, *native* Americans, have left their protections; some of them are known not to be native Americans, though they have protections as such; and some they take and keep who are native Americans and have regular protections. The commander of the press gang reasons thus with the American captain, whose man or men he has impressed: "This man has a protection, but I know by his dialect that he is a Cornish man, an Irishman, &c. &c. I know it. I will keep him. This man you say is a native American, but he has no protection; or his height, or age, or complexion does not agree with the description in the protection; I'll keep him till he has full proof. I don't trust to these protections; sailors buy them of one another sometimes; they swear for one another: I can go to America and get a protection as a native American in two hours after landing," &c. &c.—Sometimes the commander of the press gang will put confidence in the American captain, if he knows him, and release on the captain's declaration upon his honor, that the impressed man is a native American.

Hence the difficulty. If none but natives Americans were to receive protections as such, there would be no difficulty with them: but there always will be difficulty with American seamen, not native: they will claim them, and the British will have them if they can find them, *any where*.

Mr. King, before he left England, discussed the subject fully with Lord Grenville, who consented upon an agreement, not to examine American vessels for purpose of impressment on the *high seas*; but Mr. King was at all times insisted on their having no right to impress from American vessels any where; and nothing was done: so it will probably be with Mr. Merry and Mr. Madison.

This subject was incidentally noticed in the congress last session, and it was questioned on which side ought not the *onus probandi*: whether the British should be obliged to *prove* their subjects before they took them, or whether it belonged to the American to prove himself not a British subject. *Lucas* was for laying the burden of proof on the British: *Smilie* remarked, almost the only correct things he ever said—"Are you prepared to go to war with England, for war will be the inevitable consequence; the British never will give up the right to take their subjects where they can find them. If they will certainly take all that have not proofs of their right to American citizenship."

The great question is—Shall we resist the right hitherto claimed by the British to claim as their subjects seamen who have obtained legal citizenship here, tho' natives of some of the British dominions?

Mr. Bowdoin, minister to Madrid, has taken passage to Spain in the ship *Baltic* from *Boston*.

FAIRFIELD RACES—May 1805.

On Monday the 6th instant, the Fairfield Races commenced —

First Day, Jockey Club Cup, 2 mile heats.

J. Hoomes's b. f. Maid of the Oaks,	1 1
J. Tayloe's s. h. Hamiltonian,	2 2
Turner Dixon's g. c. Paragon,	3 3
J. Hoskins's b. f. Rosetta,	4 drawn

Second Day, Jockey Club Purse, $400, 4 mile heats.

Wade Mosby's b. c. Mountaineer,	1 2 2
J. Tayloe's b. h. Top Gallant,	2 1 1
J. Hoome's s. f. Malvina,	distanced
Nicholas Syme's g. f. Miranda,	do.

Third Day, Proprietor's Purse, $200, 3 mile heats.

J. Tayloe's s. h. Hamiltonian,	1 1
J. Hoomes's b. f. Sally Nailor,	2 2
Wade Mosby's b. c. Rolla,	3 dis.

Fourth Day, for a Pipe of Wine, 2 mile heats.

J. Tayloe's s. c. by Spread Eagle,	1 2 2
J. Hoome's b. c. by Diomed,	2 1 1
Wade Mosby's s. f. ——,	3 3 dis.

One of the Virginia bards writes thus to his fair one in a Fredericksburg paper.

"Her turtle *note* shall wake the *lyre*,
"Her *vernal breezes* swell with *fire*."

Peditus ignipotens puellæ.

AN EPISTLE

To DOCTOR CHRISTOPHER CAUSTIC, *Author of* "TERRIBLE TRACTORATION," "DEMOCRACY UNVEILED," *&c. &c.*

I'VE read your "Tractorations terrible,"
And hence I know full well you are able
To mould, with nimble fingers plastic,
The best of fine ware Hudibrastic.
Not with more skill, I speak it truly,
Fed'ralists, you know know, never do lie,
But 'tis the part of Demos to lie;
Not with more skill did Trumbull pour his
Satiric wit upon the tories,
Such as was *Erving, Gage*, as well as
Your noted Boston *wit, Nat. Fellows*:
Not with more wit did Butler scatter
Around his fire brands and hot water,
To burn, and scald, and quite destroy all
Saints hypocritical, disloyal,
That ruled the British empire once as
Columbia now, by rogues and dunces.
From modern poets heav'n defend us:
Nine tenths of them are mere pretenders:
But when a bard of strength and spirits
Can prove like you that he inherits
That very copious pungent wit and
Humor, that fast flow'd from the split end
Of Butler's goose quill, such a poet,
As soon as ever he shall show it,
Deserves for all his verses funny
A world of praise and mint of money;
Especially if justice mingle
With truth and virtue in the jingle;
For then the bard will much assist in
Supporting patriot and of Christian.
But much I fear that your endeavor,
The motives e'er so pure and ever
So good the execution of it,
Will be to you of little profit—
The whole Columbian world, my honey,
's absorb'd in politics and money—
I think it likely, had they skill for
Changing the sun t'a globe of silver,
So little do they heed dame literature,
That never would they deign t'emit a ray to her—
Besides they take so small delight in
This Hudibrastic mode of writing
That scarcely one of them in forty,
Can read the verses as he ought to:
In this respect—(of hares a bird—)
Auriculas asini quis non habet?
As Persius asks—in his first satire
I think, but where you know's no matter.
Not the profoundest *Philaletbes*
This democratic cacoethes
Can conquer by the soundest *reason*,
(A plant with them still out of season.)
No, this dire spirit in Columbia
You can't expect to e'er benumb by a
Display of good sense, wit and satire,
Tho' none than your wit can come patter:
In this case truth has strength of veto
As to a race horse the musketo,
Matter it is of deep surprise and
Sorrow, the people should of lies and
The basest scandal be believers,
Pinning their faith on vile deceivers.
The people, sir, are like a pendulum,
And howsoever you may handle'em,
They never will be stationary;
Whate'er you say or do they'll vary
T'extremes; the upshot of the matter
Is this—they don't know what they're a'ter.
The demos, in their vag'ries heady,
To folly's point extreme already
Are come, and now appear to faulter,
And seem as if their course they'd alter,
Quit all their wicked ways unsightly,
And go henceforth straight forward rightly—
So often have you seen, at *Charing-Cross*, King Charles, in a posture daring,
With horse's foot uplifted, ready
To trot on—but he stays their steady.

Nay, let them go—waste no more time in
Such quite unprofitable rhyming—
How disagreeable the task! in
Whipping such rogues as Dunn and Pasquin—
The lofty Pegasean rider's
Unhors'd, to stoop and torture spiders—
Yet for diversion one may do it;
And 'tis in this light that I view it.
These mules—the more you whip and spur 'em,
The more* by heaven you cannot stir 'em;
For if you put just satire's steel in
To th'haunch, 'twill not reach their feeling.
Dear Doctor Caustic, you and I are
Fitted I'm sure for something higher
Than battling blockheads; but the evil of it,
The great mishap, the very devil of it
Is this—we, each poor son'f a parson,
Were thrust this wicked world's wide farce on,
Without a long purse, plump and hearty,
To give us *otium dignitate*.
All's nought without assistance fiscal—
Put brains and honesty in *this* scale,
Still in the mud the scale will smother,
Till lifted by the cash in *th'other*.
Thro' life, each might, if at a distance
Cash would not keep, with its assistance
Become a merrier and a fatter rover—
But you and I will talk this matter over
When we're together—Th'object tis well
To tell you now of this epistle:
"Democracy Unveil'd" I wish for;
For I am told 'tis a dish for
The finest Hudibrastic palate:
I've seen a *part*—I wish to *all* eat—
Friend Coleman in his New-York paper
Has told me how your *muse* can caper:
Indeed I had a relish of her
Before you sent the wide pond over;
And since, your "Terrible Tractoration"
Exceeded my *great* expectation—
My friend *John* Russell—or the *Major*—
Who is himself a good rhyme-guager—
Will tell you that I just desire a
Copy of that strong satire fiery,
Which you have call'd "Unveil'd *Democracy*"—
The beast—oh had I power, I'd lock her easy
And safe in h—ll, where human creature
Should ne'er be able to get at her;
Yes, where no living man should skip t'her—
This Whore of Bab'lon told in scripture—
I shall break out in curses bitter—
I shall grow angry—I will quit here.
Pray send the book—and when it sent is,
By *Aquila* or by *Aqua'et Ventis*,
I'll give you thanks by tens and twenties—
Your most obedient, Sir, C. P.

* "*The more you ask me the* more *I won't do it*;" said the Indian.

JOHN STEWART,
TO HIS
CONSTITUENTS.

Co[illegible]'l that have no *larning*,
[illegible]y district be;
[illegible]n *discarning*,
[illegible]nto me.

[illegible]r for
[illegible]e,
are
[illegible]s alive.

[illegible]nen;
[illegible]ou vilely:
[illegible]ow as me,
[illegible] or *Smiley*.
[illegible]ess there are now
[illegible]e any men of sense
[illegible]mong the democrats;
Let's drive 'em all from thence.

We then will have no speeches,
No botherification;
We'll do with little trouble
The business of the nation.

Then do not laugh at me,
Nor say that I'm a heifer's son—
Huzza for liberty!
Huzza for Mr. Jefferson!

The following beautiful piece is from the Balance.

THE CONTRAST—OR, WAR AND PEACE.

'When the sweet-smiling Moon rolls her orb thro' the sky,
And the white clouds are flying afar,
I rove
Through the grove,
While no danger is nigh,
And with pensiveness utter a heart-broken sigh,
As I think on the horrors of war.

O'er the earth, hostile armies, in battle around
Spread destruction and carnage afar;
While blood,
Like a flood,
Flows with crimson the ground,
And the groans of the dying, unnumber'd, resound,
Oh! the merciless horrors of war!

Heaven hasten the time when the battle shall cease,
And dread terror be banished afar;
When love,
Like the dove,
With the EMBLEM of PEACE,
Shall return to the Ark, and that wretchedness cease,
Which embitters the horrors of war.

When the vulture, despair, shall from misery fly,
And no ill omen'd grief-bearing star
Shall keep
Gentle sleep
From the fatherless eye,
Nor disturb the repose of the brave, with a sigh,
For the wide wasting horrors of war.

ALCANDER.

AGRICULTURAL.

An ingenious method of propagating Cucumbers, for several crops in succession, without sowing them.

As soon as there appear several flower buds on a plant, bend the second or third joint or breach below the blossom, fasten it firmly in the ground, and cut off the capillary point of the plant. The vegetable speedily takes root, when you separate it from the parent stalk—Proceed thus with the most vigorous plants; and as each root has to support only a few fruits with nourishment, you both save labor, and procure constant succession of cucumbers, for a number of months, from one sort, which is not so liable to degenerate, as if they were raised from a variety of seeds. *Post Boy.*

In an adjoining county to this (Campbell) there exists a co[illegible]etween two families, formed by marria[illegible]es, for which, perhaps, no precedents can be fou[illegible] from Adam down to the present day.—If any of y[illegible] readers can state the consanguinity of the offspring of t[illegible] two parties, no doubt it will afford some amusement [illegible] the lovers of riddles.

A Mr. Palmore married the daughter of a W. Westbrook, and the said Westbrook married the daughter of said Palmer—two of Palmer's sons married daughters of the said Westbrook, and two of Westbrook's sons married daughters of the said Palme.

(*Lynchburg Gazette.*)

From the (Philadelphia) Freeman's Journal.

Sitting of the JACOBIN *Society.*

MAY 1, 1805.

Resolved, That William Duane, Michael Leib and Joseph Clay, are, and of right ought to be, the "*Friends of the People*," and as such, are the people themselves.

Resolved, That as our most illustrious predecessor, the "*Friends of the People*," in France have succeeded in establishing a *free Democracy*, in that happy country, by means, which, if employed, in this miserable and oppressed state, may, under our guidance, and the immediate superintendance of a *Revolutionary Tribunal*, produce the like happy effects: Therefore, it is necessary that we, the "*Friends of the People*," ought to dissolve the present most tyrannical government of Pennsylvania, and commit the safety of the state into the hands of Revolutionary Committee.

Resolved, That no citizen shall be a member of the said Revolutionary Committee, who cannot produce ample CERTIFICATES of his total disregard for all moral obligation, and an utter contempt for the most sacred usages of Society.

Resolved, That this Society will dine together, on *Sunday* the 12th day of this present month, at the *Green Tree*, and, in three hours after dinner, will proceed to the choice of the members of the *Revolutionary Tribunal*.

By order of the Society,
Simon Slender, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from the city of Washington.

"Mr. Jefferson is not here, but I am authorised to say, and I use the express words, that "every member of the government, and every officer of it, is strongly in favour of the cause you espouse, and that Mr Jefferson is no doubt in the same sentiment." I have not found one republican in favour of the convention. One of the administration told me, that Mr Jefferson would be obliged to come forward and avow his opinion against the Jacobins. Pennsylvania increases in agriculture, commerce and population, and yet desires a change!" *Ibid.*

Duane was speaking, while at Washington, last winter, of the state of parties in Pennsylvania, with General Dearborn, the secretary of war—the General told him that the only thing party in the state was that at the head of which he (Duane) was—that all was tranquility, happiness and contentment, but that he (Duane) was fomenting disturbances and annoying, where alone it was assailable, the republican interest, by attempting to divide it. Thus 'the organ' lost his last cabinet friend, Messrs. Gallatin, Madison, Smith and Jefferson having disclaimed him before. (*Ibid.*)

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) April 2.

A letter from St. Bartholomews to a gentleman in this island, mentions the arrival there of a vessel from Martinique, the captain of which, an intelligent man, gave the following account.—"An express had arrived from France, which says, that a WAR with that nation and America is inevitable. Bonaparte has officially demanded thirty millions of dollars, the amount of coffee, &c. carried from St. Domingo to the continent." The St. Bartholomew paper of Saturday last mentions the above intelligence as a report, with the addition that a similar demand will be made on the Danish islands by the French commanders in a few days.

INHUMAN OUTRAGE.—There is perhaps, no part in this world where the crime of murder is so seldom committed as in this state; but we are compelled, by our duty, to relate an attempt yesterday, unparralleled in this place. A man of the name of Drabrugh, having some family dispute with his brother, threatened, if he came near him, to kill him, and actually loaded a gun six fingers, with shot for the purpose. In consequence of this threat the brother was on his way to a magistrate to inform him of the circumstance, when reflecting how they had lived together for many years, and the affection which had existed between them, urged him not to go, but return and try and reconcile with him; he accordingly returned and called to his wife before he went to the shop where his brother and he worked together—she begged him not to go for fear his brother would certainly shoot him, as he had sworn he would; he said he would go to him, and actually went to the cellar where he worked. No sooner had he entered the cellar than the elder brother levelled his gun at him, which on his doing the younger brother leaped upon a cooper's horse in their shop, and the contents of the gun was lodged in the tendons of his legs, a little above the knees. The elder brother seemed perfectly easy after committing the act, and declared it was as well for one of them to die as live as they had, and confessed he actually fired at him to kill him. He was committed to jail to stand his trial. (*Balt. Am.*)

The Retort Courteous.—A brace of lieutenants (one a naval, the other a military hero) rallying and firing their *squibs* and *sallies* of the *brain* at each other, the red coated gentleman, taking out his pocket book, said "I will shew you what you have not seen since the conclusion of last war," and immediately produced a bank bill of 20*l*.—Very good," says the other, "but look, here is such a sight as you never saw in in your life;" taking a paper from his side pocket, "here's a taylor's bill with a *receipt* to it." [*London paper.*]

LITERARY ANECDOTE.

When Bishop Walton's Polyglot bible made its first appearance, Mr. ———, then a student at Cambridge, and much given to the eastern language, was determined to purchase it, but being unable to raise funds, he sold his bed from under him, and took up his lodging in a large chest which held his wearing apparel.

It happened one morning, when he was about to emerge from his chest to attend the college prayer, the lid fell down upon him, and being spring-lock, shut him in past recovery, as far as respected his own exertions; there he lay, in durance, until a servant of the college happily coming into his chamber, released him. Such an accident could not remain a secret; his father heard of it, who, pitying his distress, and applauding the zeal which had occasioned it, redeemed his bed, and left him in full possession of his Polyglot. The usefulness of that great and noble work to the critical divine, has never been disputed, as is now an honor to the English nation. *Ibid.*

RAPID POPULATION.

NEW CONNECTICUT.—This district of territory, which constitutes the north east section of the new State of Ohio, is fast rising to notice. Six or eight years ago, it was a trackless wilderness, known only to the hunter and savage. Yankee enterprize, however, promises to convert this wilderness into a garden, and thus verify the prediction of the celebrated Volney, who in speaking of our north western country, says that it will hereafter become the Flanders of America. The emigrations already amount to 800 families* and 200 more are expected to come the present year. Mills are erected in various parts, schools established, and a charter obtained for a college. The general face of the country is level, and the soil uncommonly rich and deep—It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, in latitude 42, and extends south on the West line of Pennsylvania, to within about forty miles of Pittsburg. The climate according to Volney, corresponds with that of Maryland, notwithstanding that it lies nearly in our parallel of latitude. (*Plebian.*)

* *By the last accounts, there were* 1200.

"*More genuine patent Economy.*—At the commencement of the present administration of the general government, an order was given by the President, among a great variety of economical mandates, to stop the progress of public buildings, commonly called the Laboratory, then erecting on the banks of the Shuylkill, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. Accordingly, the progress of the work was abruptly stopped; the workmen engaged in the business were discharged; a great variety of materials, which had been prepared and carried to the spot, such as window-frames, sashes, door frames, doors, &c. &c. were sold at a great loss to the United States; heavy timbers, bricks, mortar, stones, &c. which had also been carried to the place at no inconsiderable expence, were in part, sold and removed, and in part left to perish where they lay. It was said at the time, by good judges, and we have no doubt was correctly said, that the loss which the government sustained in these various ways, was more than equivalent to the expence which would have been requisite to complete the buildings in such a manner as to secure them against the weather. Now after they have remained in this unfinished state for nearly four years, exposed to every kind of waste, an object for every wayfaring man to point the finger of scorn at, our economical republicans seem to think that something should be done to save them from decay and dilapidation; and this something is neither more or less than again to supply the place of those materials which were sold for a song, and to complete the buildings. Such is the height and depth of democratic economy."

[*U. S. Gaz.*]

FROM THE N. E. REPUBLICAN.

POPULAR FAVOR OFTEN THE REWARD OF CRIMES.

The world would love his own.—No declaration of sacred writ has been more often demonstrated than this. Every being in nature seems to love its own likeness. "As in water face answers to face, so does the heart to man." Hence wicked men love only the wicked.

Absalom murdered his brother, and thus opened his way to the throne of Israel, in opposition to the pious David. This daring crime seems to have been his highest recommendation for the office to which he aspired; if we except his own ejaculation, "O that I were made judge in the land! that every man which hath any suit or cause, might come unto me, and *I would do him justice*"!

A great shew of friendship and affection for the people made them love him, and caused the numbers of those that were with Absalom to increase continually. The men of the world gathered around him—No one so much praised as Absalom! He was completely a man of the world; and the world were captivated with him, and proclaimed him King.—Though he had first invited his brother, in a seemingly friendly way, to a feast, and then slain him, even while he was professing the most cordial hospitality; yet he was the man of the people. Though he had gone in unto his father's wives, in the sight of all Israel; yet this was deemed no objection to his being the first magistrate in the land. His having committed two capital crimes, the murder of his brother Ammon, and whoredom with his father's wives, just fitted him to be the man of the people. "So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel."

Jeroboam rose against Solomon, fled into Egypt, renounced the religion of his fathers, became an apostate, borrowed the form of the Egyptian gods, and so became the man of the people! Upon the death of Solomon the people cried out that they were grievously oppressed, and that their burdens were intolerable. Although Solomon by his wise administration, had rendered Israel one of the most wealthy and prosperous nations on the earth, had made gold and silver as plenty as the stones, and caused the people to abound with all that heart could wish, yet they should endure nothing which had the service of the one true GOD connected with it. They must have every thing according to their own imaginations; government, and religion, and all. And as Jeroboam was a man of the world, and apostate from the religion of his fathers, and an open infidel; ten families out of twelve chuse him for their first magistrate, and soon after crowned him King. Surely, *the world loves his own*: Jeroboam was beloved. So Jeroboam had an entire ascendancy in all matters, civil and religious. He officiated, in person, at the altar, out of pure principles of economy, in order to make a saving to himself and the people; and this was well pleasing to the people. At one time, he made a kind of mock worship of what was offered to JEHOVAH, at Jerusalem. Witness his conduct at the altar in Bethel, the seat of government. Jeroboam cared not how many Gods the people had, so that they had more than one.* He set up the lowest and vilest of the people to be priests to his Gods: no matter how vulgar and unlearned. The services of such might be had at a cheap rate; simply for a piece of bread. Priests of this cast could talk much of the great salaries of the priests at Jerusalem; while, as for themselves, they asked nothing more than a bare subsistence. Above all, they could preach up the greatness and excellencies of Jeroboam. The character and conduct, both of the ruler and teacher, were greatly suited to the humor and caprice of the age. In short, Jeroboam and his administration were popular to the last degree. Though he lost five hundred thousand men in one battle he still retained the idol of the people. The world still loved its own. And there was a succession of chief magistrates, for three hundred years; every one of whom was the man of the people, walking in the ways of Jeroboam.

* *Had Jeroboam lived in modern times, it might perhaps have been indifferent to him, whether the people believed "in twenty Gods, or no God.*

NEW-YORK, May 7.

The quarantine law of Denmark, it appears, has lately been amended, and an extract from it, dated Copenhagen, March 2, says "All vessels, goods, and passengers, arriving from the south coast of Spain and Portugal, Leghorn, the West Indies, and North America, especially from Charleston and N. York, are to be considered as coming from suspicious ports, and will in consequence be subject to severe quarantine."

We have seen a letter from Bourdeaux of the date of 4th March, which furnishes the following intelligence of our affairs: It states, "that capt. Dutton of the U. S. navy, passed through that place, from Madeira, with dispatches from Mr. Munroe to our Minister in Paris; that it was understood he had not succeeded in the object of his mission to the Court of Spain."

From our New-Orleans papers by the Hercules, which are to the 13th ult. we learn that a Duel took place there, on the 15th ult. between Lieut. Murray of the United States Army, and capt. Newcome of the Revenue Cutter in which the former received a ball through the fleshy part of his arm. We learn that the wound cannot create any serious injury.

Captain Wilson, of the brig Atlantic, arrived yesterday from Antigua, informs us that the British fleet under Admiral Cochrane had arrived at that island about a fortnight before he sailed, and proceeded to leeward; and that a few days afterwards, Commodore Hood's advice boat arrived with intelligence that a squadron of twenty sail of vessels of war, consisting of French and Spanish, had arrived to the windward; that dispatches were immediately forwarded to recall Admiral Cochrane, that the militia were again under arms, and that an embargo was hourly expected.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

It has been rumoured that Bonaparte has demanded 30 millions of our government, as a *quietus* for the trade which our merchants have for some time been carrying on with Hayti, and the report is considerably corroborated by a late arrival at Philadelphia from Nantz. May not the complaints contained in the following communication, also arise from a design in the emperor to hold fast all American funds remaining in his hands? The question is an important one, and will probably be solved in a way by no means to the satisfaction of our countrymen.

Messrs. Yunat and Brown,

The inclosed extract shews the *activity* of our government in paying us; and, a person *interested*, it was *interesting* to me—it may be so to some other of your readers; and I should be glad to see it published in the Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 8th Feb. 1805

"The business of the American claims is not yet terminated; and though upwards of three months, especially since the arrival of general Armstrong, we have been all along flattered with hopes of his drawing bills on the treasury of the United States, for the payment of those claims, it is very uncertain when it will take place. It seems that the revision and re-examination of all the claims by our minister, and by M. Marbois, is nearly at an end. But still difficulties may occur before the issuing of bills, on account of many claims admitted by the French council general of liquidation, which had been rejected by the American commission. The French minister appears to try every expedient to curtail and throw out all claims not supported in the fullest manner, in order that the mass of them should not exceed the 20 millions; but the claimants whose demands are likely to be thrown out entirely, or curtailed only, are using all their endeavors to prevent such loss; for should the amount of claims to be paid by the United States exceed the 20 millions, then a repartition or contribution must be made the cause, the *deficit* to be supported proportionally by each respective claim.

"By the interpretation which France gives to the convention, they will insist, that should the 20 millions appropriated for the payment of the American claims contemplated by the convention, not be sufficient, the United States are to make to the creditors the deficiency. But as I believe our government construes it in a different manner, should a discussion of this subject be officially brought about between the two ministers, I apprehend that the whole business will be suspended till general Armstrong gets fresh instructions from our executive on this very delicate subject, and that in such case he will not draw a single bill. Besides, after the whole business is settled between the two ministers, and every difficulty is got over, then the emperor must ratify all their works: unhappily, it is generally believed, that before two or three weeks his imperial majesty will set off for Italy, as part of his household marched thither a month since."

SALES AT AUCTION.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Mr. JACOB BOCKIUS, *will be sold, on Friday 31st instant, (May) at the house formerly occupied by said Bockius in this city,*

FIVE very likely and valuable NEGROES, four of which are men, and well acquainted with the tanning business; the other a woman, accustomed to house business: 2 COWS and 1 HEIFER; 1 Double CHAIR and HARNESS; 1 HORSE, SADDLE & BRIDLE; 1 IRON CHEST—likewise, some excellent Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

BENJ'N. TATE, } *Ex'ors of* J.
JOHN PROSSER, } Bockius.
dec.

May 10th, 1805.

THE Subscriber regrets that he should again be under the necessity of requesting those having claims against the above Estate, to bring them forward for payment; and those indebted to the Estate, will please make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted, JOHN PROSSER.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away last evening, a large stout made blood bay HORSE, upwards of 5 feet high, 7 years old last spring, was shod all round about two months ago, but some of the shoes may now be off; he has a large head and small eyes; trots and gallops; if he has any other marks by which he might be distinguished, they are not recollected. He had on a saddle a good deal worn, with a hogskin seat and plated stirrups. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse and saddle to the subscribers.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, March 5th, 1805.

DOCTOR WILSON

Has removed his *Apothecary Shop* to the lower floor of the Bell Tavern, where he has a general supply of

MEDICINES,

And other articles in the Apothecary line—among which are,

Peruvian Bark.	Manna.
Colombo.	Senna.
Augustura.	Glauber Salts.
Cascarilla.	Opium.
Simarouba.	Ipecacuanha.
Camomile Flowers.	Tartar Emetic.
Castor Oil.	Salt of Tartar.
Rhubarb.	Cream of Tartar.
Jalap.	&c. &c. &c.
Calomel.	

Also,

PAINTERS' COLOURS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Red and white Lead.	Verdigrise.
Spanish Brown.	Prussian Blue.
Yellow Ochre.	Drop Lake.
Flake White.	Patent Yellow.
Spanish Whiting.	&c. &c. &c.

He takes the liberty to observe, that every article of Medicine in his shop is of that quality only which he uses in his practice as a physician: that before the profession of the practice of physic, he had the honor to have the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him in the University of Pennsylvania: hence he presumes that his pretensions to judge of the quality of Medicine are at least respectable.

Physicians, Merchants, and others, who may be pleased to patronize him, shall have their orders put up on the lowest terms.

☞ Persons of needy circumstances will be prescribed for, GRATIS, by paying the retail price of his Medicines.

Richmond, May 14, 1805.

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A few Shares

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike;

ALSO,

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

Advertisement.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months,

Five Tracts of LAND,

Belonging to the estate of Thomas Anderson, dec.—viz.

ONE in Campbell county, of 400 acres, lying on both sides of the main road, on the branches of Beaver creek; this tract to be sold at next April Campbell Court, being the 8th day of the month.

One in Botetourt county, of 160 acres, lying on Catawba creek; this tract to be sold at next April Botetourt court, being the 11th day of the month; these two sales to be attended by Mr. Anthony Dibrell, who is hereby fully authorised to act for the executors of the said Thomas Anderson.

One of 400 acres, one of 147 acres, and one of 50 acres, lying in Buckingham county; the two former on the waters of Rock Island creek, and the latter one on Irving's ferry road. These two last tracts to be sold at next May Buckingham court, being the 13th day of the month. Bond with approved security will be required, to bear interest from the date; but if punctually paid, the interest shall be remitted.

NATH'L. ANDERSON, } Ex'ors. of
AND } Th. Anderson, dec.
ROBERT RIVES, }

Albemarle county, Feb. 18th, 1805. tds

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahominy River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; portico on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—law.D.&J 2am.af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has imported in the ship Rolla, captain Cottle, from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

WHICH he offers for sale on liberal terms, by wholesale and retail; and by the ship Shepherdess from Liverpool, daily expected, he will receive a very extensive and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

May 1. epbw

A GENTLEMAN is willing to sell all the furniture of his house as it stands, with kitchen utensils, at private sale. The purchaser, if he chuses, may also have a few months occupation of the house, which is situated in a convenient part of the city. For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS NORVELL.

May 1, 1805.

Notice

IS hereby given to the creditors of *Hooper & Toler*, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the commissioners and assignees of their estate will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the first of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of their estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

Marcus Elcan, }
William Temple, } Assignees.

Richmond, April 12th, 1805. tds

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

Or Twenty-Five if taken out of the state, and all necessary charges paid.

WENT off from my plantation, on James river, on Sunday the 14th this month, a Negro Man named JOHN. He is about 24 years of age; five feet seven and a half inches high; brown complexion; well made; stoops a little when walking; down look; a small scar on his neck; had on when he went away a short blue cloth coat, grey cloth pantaloons, new shoes, and a white linen shirt. He may probably make toward the north, as I took him out of Baltimore jail 15 months ago, having got that far on his journey. All masters of vessels or other persons, are cautioned against taking him out of the county or state.

He has a pass and may get the date altered.

J. GUNN.

April 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

PRECIPITATE,

IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 15 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Butler

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chamboee, Dragon and Pallafox; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildhall, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Saringaputam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas, at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rosalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail. THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty-two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Roles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (eptf.)

MONTAGUE COPE AUSTEN.

IN pursuance of a decree of His Britannic Majesty's Court of Exchequer, dated the third day of July, 1804, made on the hearing of a certain cause then depending, in which James Raven is plaintiff, and Daniel Sutton and others, are defendants; whereby it is referred to Abel Moysey, Esq; the Deputy to His Majesty's Remembrancer of the said Court, to enquire whether Montague Cope Austin, in the pleading of the said cause named, is living or dead, and if dead, whether or not he died under the age of 21 years, and if he be dead, having first attained his age of 21 years, then and in such case who is the said Montague Cope Austin's heir at law: NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Montague Cope Austin, (if living) is desired personally, or by his solicitor, to appear within three calendar months from the publication of this advertisement, before the said Abel Moysey, at his chambers in the Exchequer Office in the Inner Temple, London, and identify himself, or to send such information whereby he might be traced and identified; in default whereof, the said Montague Cope Austin will peremptorily lose the benefit of the said decree; and if the said Montague Cope Austin be dead, having first attained his age of 21 years, such person or persons as claim to be his heir at law, are desired within the like time to come in before the said Abel Moysey, and prove the same, or in default thereof, such heir at law will peremptorily lose the benefit of the said decree; and any person or persons who can give information of the said Montague Cope Austin's being alive, or of his having died, and whether or not he attained his age of 21 years, and if he attained such age, who is or are his heir at law, are requested to give information thereof to the said Abel Moysey.

The said Montague Cope Austin was the son of —— Austin, an attorney at Peterborough, in the county of Northampton, in the kingdom of England, and went first to school with a clergyman of the name of Lloyd at Illington, in the county of Middlesex, in the same kingdom, and from thence was removed to the Charter House, and in the year 1776 or 1777, entered as a common sailor on board a merchant ship then lying in the river Thames, and bound to the West-Indies; previously to his going to sea (when of the age of 15 years, or thereabouts) he resided at Durham, in the county of Durham, in the kingdom of England, and it is supposed he resided about the year 1783 in the neighborhood of James's river, in the province of Virginia, in North America, he having been seen there about that time, as it is said.

Let this advertisement be inserted in the American papers circulating in the province of Virginia.

A. MOYSEY.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants, } In Chancery
Against
Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts. }

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter therein decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.*

A Copy—Teste,

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, d. c. c.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

May 4th, 1805. tfoJ

VIRGINIA:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March, 22d, 1804.

BETWEEN
Robert Innes, Administrator, of Hugh Innes, dec.—Pltff.
AND
William Donalson, Administrator of John Donalson, and Daniel Coll, Defendants,

THE defendant, William Donalson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

For Sale, or to be Rented,

THE HOUSE and GROUND with the appurtenances, belonging to the estate of Lewis Burwell, deceased, in this city. The house is built of brick, with a dining and a drawing room, each 24 by 28 feet, well finished, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country, which can never be intercepted; it also contains a setting room and six chambers, one of which can be entered from the street, and is well adapted to the purpose of an office for business. In front and near are strong porticos, built entirely of brick: that in front floored with marble. There are also an excellent kitchen, with a well fixed grate and ovens for cooking, a laundry, a vault, convenient dry cellars, a stable for two horses, and an unfinished carriage house. The ground is, in quantity, between two and three acres, about two acres whereof are well inclosed, and divided into a garden and grazing lot. The property is situated not far from the capitol, with streets on three sides; affords a most extensive, convenient and elegant establishment, and will admit of divisions into small lots, as the growth of the city shall enhance the value of ground. Residing very near the property, I can, at any time, shew it to those who may wish to view it. The objects to which the proceeds are, by Mr. Burwell's will, to be appropriated, enable me to give very considerable accommodation in terms of payment, upon an allowance of interest.

E. CARRINGTON,
Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, April 18, 1805. oawtf

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond,

BETWEEN
Thomas Fitzhugh, and Nancy his wife, Pltffs.
AND
Henry Rose, one of the heirs and executors of John Rose, Robert Rose, another heir of the said John, Alexander Rose, another heir of the same John, and devisee of Charles Rose, deceased, and Catharine Rose, relict and widow of John Rose, and Maria Moore Rose, Defendants.

THE defendant, Henry Rose, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste.

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 22d day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN
ROBERT ROSE, Plaintiff,
AND
HENRY ROSE, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively and posted on the fron door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken and is at present working, the above Foundery, having provided the best artists in that line from York and George-Town, together with the first quality, proposes to make Inks, of every description for the Machinery of and plain Grates; grate fordizing fire places; tin Stoves, for wood crane and range coal stoves and maul'd plate, pattern, plowshares & plow and chair boxes; scale weights and clock weights: patent tawing a very approved plan; backs, jams nail cutting machines with screws complete barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron andirons dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to any pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 25th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11th *instant.*—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern.*

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, Jun'r.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers.*

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, Jun'r.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are oncemore earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

Blank Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Office.